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THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1794.

Whitehall, April 16.

A Letter, of which the following is a Copy, was this Day received by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. dated from Martinico the 16th of March, 1794.

Camp before Fort Bourbon, Iſland of Martinico, March 16, 1794.

SIR,

IN my Diſpatch of the 2d Ultimo I had the Honour to acquaint you, that the Force deſtined for the Expedition was then embarked, in Carliſle Bay, at Barbadoes; and, having ſailed very early in the Morning of the 3d, I have now the Satisfaction to add, that we are in Poſſeſſion of the whole Iſland of Martinico, excepting Forts Bourbon and Royal, which I hold completely and cloſely beſieged; the latter being, however, entirely in our Power to deſtroy at Pleaſure.

Having made Diſpoſitions for Three ſeparate Landings, diſtant from each other, not only for the Purpoſe of dividing the Enemy's Force and Attention, but to alarm him in every Quarter at the ſame Time, I have the Pleaſure to ſay they all ſucceeded, viz. At La Trinité, by a Diviſion under Major-General Dundas and Commodore Thompſon, on the 5th and 6th of February; at Caiſe de Navire, to Leeward, by another, under Colonel Sir Charles Gordon, aſſiſted by Colonel Myers, and Captain Rogers of the Navy, on the 8th following; and near Trois Rivieres, St. Luce, Cul de Sac Marin, where Lieutenant-General Preſcott and I were. All theſe Services were executed with great Spirit and Ability by the Officers who ſeverally commanded, and were well ſupported by the Troops.

Major-General Dundas immediately advanced, with Colonel Campbell of the 9th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Coote of the 70th, and the 1ſt Battalion of Light Infantry, and carried Morne Le Brun, under a heavy Fire of Muſquetry, on the 6th; and inſtantly detaching Lieutenant-Colonel Craddock with the 2d Battalion of Grenadiers, and Major Evatt with Three Companies of Light Infantry, to attack Trinité Fort, the Enemy fled, and our Troops got Poſſeſſion of it, with the Cannon, Stores, &c. During the ſame Night, Bellegarde, the popular Leader of the Mulattoes and Blacks, evacuated the Fort bearing his Name, and, leaving his Artillery, &c. ſet Fire to the Town of Trinité; great Part of which was, however, ſaved by the Activity of Captain Saliſbury and the Seamen. Proceeding to the Gros Morne, he gained that Poſt by Twelve o'Clock at Night of the 7th, Major Skerrett being left to command at Trinité Fort. Puſhing forward again, he ſeized Morne Bruneau at Noon of the 9th, the Enemy retreating at his Approach; and detaching Lieutenant-Colonel Craddock, with Three Companies of Grenadiers, he took Poſſeſſion of Fort Matilde, which covered a good Landing within Two Miles of his Left. The 10th following, he detached Colonel Campbell, with Five Companies of Light Infantry, who ſeized Colon during the Night. Lieutenant-Colonel Craddock being reinforced the ſame Even-

[Price Eight-pence.]

ing at the Poſt of Matilde, with the 33d Company of Grenadiers, was, however, attacked, and ſuſtained ſome Loſs during that Night, (among whom was Captain Mackewen, of the 38th Grenadiers, an Officer of much Merit) by Bellegarde and a conderable Number of the Enemy; but, on being charged with Bayonets by the Grenadiers of the 9th Regiment, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Craddock, they were totally repulſed. Colonel Campbell being reinforced at Colon on the 11th by Lieutenant-Colonel Coote and Four Companies of Light Infantry, he took Poſſeſſion of the ſtrong Poſt of Lemaitre, leaving the 65th Regiment at Colon, which was Three Times attacked during that Night, and repulſed the Enemy with great Spirit.

That Part of the Army which had landed with me near Trois Rivieres the 6th of February proceeded the ſame Evening to Riviere Salée, getting the Troops under Cover in the Village of that Name at Seven o'Clock the ſame Evening, having detached Brigadier-General Whyte, on this Day's March, with the 2d Battalion of Light Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Cloſe, and Two Amuzettes, to force the Batteries of Cape Solomon and Bourges, in order to get Poſſeſſion of Pigeon Iſland, as our Shipping could not go into the Harbour of Port Royal, which was even dangerous for Boats in ſupplying the Army at Salée with Proviſions, 'till that might be accompliſhed. The following Day, the 7th of February, he took Two ſmall Pieces of Cannon, loaded, at a Village in the Bay of D'Arlet, 150 Mulattoes having fled at his Approach; and marching to the Attack of the Two Batteries abovementioned, they ſurrendered at Diſcretion, not having the Means to eſcape. In the mean Time I had received Intelligence of the Enemy's landing Troops, and taking Poſt on Morne Pied, to cut off the Communication between Brigadier-General Whyte and Head-Quarters at Salée, and ordered the 70th Regiment, with Two Howitzers, to march the ſame Night and diſlodge them, which was executed with great Spirit, and the Poſt taken Poſſeſſion of early in the Morning of the 9th, under the good Conduct of the Adjutant-General Colonel Dundas, the 70th Regiment being commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Johnſon, and the Enemy compleatly defeated at the firſt Charge. Brigadier-General Whyte, being reinforced with a Detachment of the Royal Artillery, ſome Ordnance, Mortars, &c. Colonel Symes and Two Companies of the 15th Regiment, 200 Seamen armed with Pikes and Piſtols from the Admiral, aſcended the Heights on the 9th, and, aided by the unequalled Exertions of the Seamen under Lieutenants Rogers and Rutherford, got Poſſeſſion of Mount Mathurine, which commands Pigeon Iſland, at the Diſtance of about 400 Yards, where he erected Batteries, aſſiſted by the Zeal and Activity of Colonel Symes. The Two 5½ Inch Howitzers, brought by the 70th Regiment from Head Quarters, being now placed on the Battery, ſo as to take the Iſland in Reverſe, under the Direction of Captain de Rouſigné of the Royal Artillery, whoſe Conduct was conſpicuouſly meritorious; and Colonel Durnford, Chief Engineer, having alſo joined with a Company of Artificers, the Batteries were completed during the Night of the 10th, and opened in the Morning of the 11th, under the Conduct of an excellent Officer, Captain Manley, who kept up ſo inceſſant and well-directed a Fire, as to force the Garriſon to ſtrike their Colours and ſurrender at Diſcretion in little more than Two Hours, 15 being killed and 25 wounded, and having conſiſted of 203 when our Batteries opened. The higheſt Encomiums are due to all the Officers, Soldiers and Seamen of this Diviſion, particularly to Brigadier-General Whyte and Colonel Symes, whoſe good Conduct and Exertions could not be excelled.

The 15th Regiment, led by Major Lyon, and commanded by Captain Paumier, ſurprized ſeveral Hundred of the Enemy, very ſtrongly poſted on the Heights of Le Grand Bouclain, the 12th following, killing ſeveral, and taking all their Arms, Ammunition, Cattle, &c.

I have mentioned before that Colonel Sir Charles Gordon, aſſiſted by Colonel Myers and Captain Rogers of the Navy, had landed to Leeward, on the Side of Caiſe de Navire, on the 8th. The Enemy being Maſter of the Great Road and the Heights above it, he made a Movement towards the Mountains, and turning them unperceived with Part of his Force, gained the moſt commanding Point in that Part of the Country, by Day-break of the 9th. Colonel Myers deſcending the Heights, took Poſſeſſion of La Chapelle, and a Poſt eſtabliſhed by the Enemy above it, and returning to the Column, it proceeded through the moſt difficult Ground to the Heights of Berne, above Ance La Haye, the Enemy abandoning the Batteries of Cayman, and ſetting Fire to the Village, keeping a conſtant Fire on him from the Battery of St. Catherine's. He then took a Poſition which gave him an eaſy Communication with the Tranſports, when, on the 12th, he obſerved the Battery and Works at St. Catherine's, and the Poſts which guarded the Firſt Ravines, were abandoned by the Enemy, of which he took Poſſeſſion, while Colonel Myers, with Five Companies of Grenadiers, and the 43d Regiment, croſſed Four Ravines higher up, ſeizing all the Batteries that defended them; which Movement was completely ſucceſsful, the Enemy flying on every Side, and our Troops were ſoon in Poſſeſſion of the Five Batteries between Caiſe de Navire and Fort Royal. He then proceeded, and occupied the Poſts of Gentilly, La Coſte and L'Archet. The good Abilities and Conduct of Colonel Sir Charles Gordon and Colonel Myers are

eminently

eminently manifeſted throughout this difficult Service, and all the Troops of that Diviſion have performed their Duty moſt meritoriouſly.

As the Bay and Harbour of Port Royal had been completely opened to our Shipping by the Capture of Pigeon Iſland, I moved forward with the Troops from Riviere Salée, to the Poſt of Bruneau, and joined Lieutenant-General Preſcott the 14th; and having previouſly concerted the Attack of the Town of St. Pierre with Major-General Dundas, he marched the ſame Evening on that Enterprize with the 2d Battalion of Grenadiers, the 33d and 40th Light Companies, and the 65th Regiment, to Gros Morne, from whence he detached Colonel Campbell, through the Woods by Bois le Buc, with the Two Light Companies and 65th Regiment, to reach Montigné on the Morning of the 16th, proceeding himſelf towards the Heights of Capot and Calebaſſe: They were evacuated by the Enemy, and, from the latter, he ſaw Colonel Campbell at Poſt au Pin, Half a Mile ſhort of Montigné, attacked in great Force, and, under a heavy Fire, from Five or Six Hundred of the Enemy ſtrongly poſted; the Major-General puſhed forward his Advanced Guard, conſiſting of 63 Men, under Command of the Hon. Captain Ramſay of the Queen's, who, gaining the Summit by extraordinary Exertions, fired on the Enemy, who were engaged with Colonel Campbell, and ſilenced their Fire; and, when joined by the 2d Battalion of Grenadiers, the Detachment of the Queen's took Poſſeſſion of Montigné, where it was reinforced with Two Companies of Grenadiers, taking Poſt himſelf on Morne Rouge; and then viſiting Colonel Campbell's Column, found he had been attacked at Half paſt Nine o'Clock in the Morning, and the Enemy being within Twenty Yards of the 40th Light Company, had charged them with Bayonets at the Head of it, when he was killed; and in him His Majeſty's Service loſes a moſt excellent Officer and a valuable Man, juſtly lamented by the whole Army and Navy. Major-General Dundas now obſerved large Bodies of the Enemy moving towards his Front at Morne Rouge, and forming under a ſmall Redoubt near that Poſt, he therefore haſtened back, and was inſtantly attacked by Five or Six Hundred Men, which laſted about Twenty Minutes, when the Fire ceaſed, and the Enemy abandoned the Redoubt in Front during the Night, leaving Two Field Pieces, &c. At Day-break the 17th theſe Two Columns advanced, the Right to Le Jeune, the Left to the Colonial Redoubt, and on the March he received a Letter from the Commandant of St. Pierre, to which he returned an Anſwer by a Flag, but the Commandant was not to be found: In the mean Time Colonel Symes had landed and was already in the Town, who, agreeable to the Plan I had originally concerted for the Co-operation with Major-General Dundas, had embarked with Three Light Companies, and Major Maitland, with a Detachment of the 58th Regiment, to land North of the Town; Five Companies of the 1ſt Battalion Grenadiers, and Five Companies of the 3d Battalion of Light Infantry, under Colonel Myers, having alſo marched from Camp La Coſte for the ſame Purpoſe of co-operating with Major-General Dundas; which General's Ability, good Conduct and Activity, firſt in penetrating through ſo difficult a Country from La Trinité to Bruneau, and afterwards to the Capture of St. Pierre, do him the higheſt Honor, and merit His Majeſty's Notice in an eminent Degree.

As Fort Bourbon, where Rochambeau commands, could not be cloſely inveſted, without the Poſſeſſion of theſe Heights of Sourriere, and this Poſt was ſtill occupied by Bellegarde, with a conſiderable Number of Mulattoes and Blacks, I had fixed One o'Clock in the Morning of the 19th of February to force him with the Bayonet from my Camp at Bruneau; but at Noon the preceding Day, (February 18th) a moſt fortunate Event anticipated my Wiſhes and his Ruin. Bellegarde, with Part of his Troops, deſcending the Heights, attacked my Left, towards the Landing-Place, in a very daring and ſpirited Manner; to which Part Lieutenant-General Preſcott led a Reinforcement, with great Judgment and in good Time, checking and charging the Enemy. Availing myſelf of this favourable Moment, when Bellegarde's Camp was weakened, I ordered from my Right the 3d Battalion of Grenadiers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Buckeridge, and ſupported by the 1ſt and 2d Battalions of Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonels Coote and Blundell, who attacked his Camp upon the Left, in ſuch a ſuperior Stile of Spirit and Impetuoſity, as to prove irreſiſtible; and I got Poſſeſſion of it, and his Cannon, with inconſiderable Loſs; which might have proved very different if my Attack had not taken Place till One o'Clock the next Morning, as was previouſly concerted, and if it had been properly defended by him, being there in ſuch Force with Cannon and Numbers, and the Situation ſo eminently ſtrong and difficult. My Admiration of the Gallantry of thoſe Corps who performed this Service, and the Officers who commanded them, is inexpreſſible, and their Conduct is above Praiſe; nor did I ever feel more highly ſatisfied with the Succeſs of any Enterprize in which I have been concerned.

Immediately after forcing Bellegarde, and getting Poſſeſſion of this Poſt of Sourriere, on the 18th of February, I held Fort Bourbon beſieged; but making a new Road, getting up Cannon, Mortars, &c. and making Batteries, took up the Time till the 7th Inſtant, when the Batteries of my firſt Parallel opened.

On the Night of the 28th Ult. Bellegarde, the great and popular Leader of the Mulattoes and Blacks,

Blacks, with his Second, Pelocque, and 300 of their Followers, finding their Situation too perilous outside of their Forts, and expoſed to our Attacks, ſurrendered; the Two former being ſent to Boſton, on Condition of never carrying Arms againſt His Majeſty's Forces; and their Followers, as Priſoners of War, are ſent on board His Majeſty's Ships.

Major-General Prince Edward joined this Army the 4th Inſtant, and commands at Camp La Coſte, with great Spirit and Activity.

I have erected the Batteries of my ſecond Parallel, at the Diſtance of Four and Five Hundred Yards, which I expect will be completed and ready to open by the 20th Inſtant, although the late Rains retard our Progreſs, and are unuſual at this Time of the Year.

It is juſt Five Weeks ſince the laſt Diviſion of this Army landed, under Colonel Sir Charles Gordon; and I hope it will appear to His Majeſty there is no Reaſon to be diſſatisfied with the Progreſs we have made, in that ſhort Space of Time, with inconſiderable Loſs.

The Spirit, Unanimity and Perſeverance of the Navy and Army never were more conſpicuous, nor has more cordial Co-operation ever been manifeſted between His Majeſty's Naval and Land Forces. In a Word, the General and all the Field Officers, as well as all the Commanding Officers of Corps, have ſet ſuch an Example of Zeal, Activity and Animation, on this Service, which has been ſo laudably imitated by all the Officers and Soldiers of this little Army, that they merit the greateſt Praiſe.

Admiral Sir John Jervis's profeſſional Knowledge never ſhone with more Luſtre, or ever was exceeded; nor can I ſufficiently extol the Promptneſs with which he has aided the Land Forces, on every Occaſion, and his unremitting Exertions to promote the Honor of His Majeſty's Arms and the Intereſt of his Country; in which he has been ſo eminently ſupported by the Abilities and Exertions of all the Officers and Seamen under his Command; to whoſe Services I am indebted for having the Siege in ſuch Forwardneſs, having brought the Cannon and Mortars, &c. for ſeveral Miles, to theſe Heights, although it appeared almoſt impoſſible.

The Arrival of the Roebuck Hoſpital Ship, with Medicines, &c. for the Sick, is a ſeaſonable Supply; a Number of whom are comfortably accommodated at St. Pierre's, in an excellent Hoſpital.

The Peggy Tranſport being alſo arrived from Liſbon, with the Light Companies of the 44th and 55th Regiments, without any Sick, and in the higheſt Order, is a fortunate Reinforcement, although a ſmall one, and the Sick left at Barbadoes are recovering.

The Troops are in high Spirits, and generally in good Health.

Encloſed are Returns of Killed, Wounded and Miſſing, from the Time of landing in Martinico to this Date. A Return of Ordnance and Stores taken is alſo encloſed.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

CHARLES GREY.

Head Quarters, Camp at Sourierre, before Fort Bourbon, Martinico.

General Return of Officers, Non-Commiſſioned Officers, Drummers and Privates, killed, wounded and miſſing in the Army under the Command of his Excellency General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. &c. from the 6th of February to the 15th of March, 1794.

Royal Artillery. 10 Rank and File killed; 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, and 17 Rank and File, wounded.

Royal Engineers and Artificers. 1 Rank and File killed; 3 Rank and File wounded.

Light Dragoons. 1 Rank and File wounded.

1ſt Battalion of Grenadiers. 5 Rank and File killed; Volunteer Collis and 12 Rank and File wounded; 2 Rank and File miſſing.

2d Battalion ditto. 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, and 8 Rank and File, killed; 2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, and 21 Rank and File, wounded.

3d Battalion ditto. 1 Serjeant and 16 Rank and File killed; 2 Lieutenants and 38 Rank and File wounded.

1ſt Battalion of Light Infantry. 1 Serjeant and 4 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Enſign, and 17 Rank and File, wounded.

2d Battalion ditto. 1 Serjeant and 7 Rank and File killed; 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, and 21 Rank and File wounded.

3d Battalion ditto. 7 Rank and File killed; 21 Rank and File wounded.

1ſt Brigade, 15th Regiment. 1 Serjeant and 2 Rank and File killed; 4 Rank and File wounded.

Ditto, 39th Regiment. 1 Rank and File killed; 4 Rank and File wounded.

Ditto, 43d Regiment. 3 Rank and File wounded; 1 Rank and File miſſing.

2d Brigade, 65th Regiment, 2 Rank and File killed; 11 Rank and File wounded.

3d Brigade, 6th Regiment. 1 Serjeant killed; 1 Serjeant and 1 Rank and File wounded.

Ditto, 9th Regiment. 1 Colonel killed; 1 Rank and File wounded.

Ditto, 70th Regiment. 2 Rank and File wounded.

TOTAL. 71 killed, 193 wounded, 3 miſſing.

Fra. Dundas, Adjutant-General.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

9th Regiment. Colonel Campbell killed.
38th Ditto. Captain Mackewen killed.
Royal Artillery. Captain Hope wounded.
Ditto. Captain Whitworth wounded.
Ditto. Lieutenant Thornhill wounded.
33d Regiment. Lieutenant Keating wounded.
44th Ditto. Lieutenant Holland wounded.
43d Ditto. Lieutenant Graham wounded.
60th Ditto. Lieutenant Schneider wounded.
9th Ditto. Lieutenant Stopford wounded.
8th Ditto. Enſign Toole wounded.
1ſt Battalion Grenadiers. Volunteer Collis wounded.
2d Battalion Ditto. Volunteer Latouche wounded.
1ſt Light Infantry. Volunteer Davis wounded.

GENERAL RETURN of Ordnance and Stores taken in the Island of Martinico, between the 5th of February and 16th of March, 1794, on the Expedition under the Command of Sir Charles Grey, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

		Pigeon Island.	Fort Belle Garde.	Fort Trinité.	Gros Morne.	Heights of Brune.	Heights of Sourtierre.	St. Pierre, and Dependencies.	Caise de Navire and Dependencies.	Total.
36 Pounders	Guns	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	27
	Round Shot	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	901	1901
	Case or Grape	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	53
24 Ditto	Guns	6	2	3	—	—	—	14	14	39
	Round Shot	—	70	—	—	—	—	100	903	1073
	Case or Grape	100	54	—	—	—	—	—	38	192
18 Ditto	Guns	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	15
	Round Shot	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	609	759
12 Ditto	Guns	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Round Shot	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
9 Ditto	Guns	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	4
6 Ditto	Guns	1	Brass 1, Iron 1 } 2	—	—	—	—	—	6	9
	Round Shot	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	325
	Case or Grape	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	65
4 Ditto	Guns	4	Brass 1, Iron 4 } 5	2	5	Brass 1	Brass 1	6	—	24
	Round Shot	250	402	—	—	—	—	225	—	877
	Case or Grape	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	71
3 Ditto	Guns	—	—	3	2	—	—	2	—	7
	Round Shot	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	24	224
1 Ditto	Guns	—	2	—	—	—	Brass 1	2	1	6
	Round Shot	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	—	84
Howitzers	7 ½ Inch	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	5 Ditto	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Mortars	12 Inch	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
	10 Ditto	—	Brass 1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
	5 Ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Shells	12 Inch	1050	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	1148
	10 Ditto	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	3	12
	7½ Ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	37
	5 Ditto	80	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	130
Swivels		7	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	12
Blunderbusses		—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	29
Pistols		—	—	—	—	—	—	114	—	114
Musquets or Carbines		167	—	—	—	—	—	1801	—	1968
Swords or Cutlasses		10	—	—	—	—	—	309	—	319
Powder	Barrels, 200 lb. each	156	small quantity	400	—	—	—	38	28	622
	Kegs, large	—	—	—	—	—	—	112	—	112
	Ditto small	—	—	—	—	—	—	174	—	174
36 Pounder Cartridges filled		377	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	377
Ditto empty		400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400
Reed Tubes, Barrels		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Fuzees, 12 Inch		2000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2000
Straw Match, lb.		2000	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	2025
Rockets		120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120
Portfires		300	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	322
Musquet Balls, Barrels		16	—	—	—	—	Boxes 20	—	—	36
Musquet Cartridges, Ditto		—	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	55
Quadrants, Wooden		4	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	17
Portfire Moulds		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Cartridge Paper, Quires		30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tin Funnels		6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Pendulums		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Rocket Formers		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Shot Guagers, Copper		10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ladles Ditto, 36 Pounder		13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Ditto, 6 Ditto		4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Ditto, 4 Ditto		6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Powder Horns		13	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	6
Wadhooks, 36 Pounder		15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Spunges, Ditto		14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15

Iron

	Pigeon Iſland.	Fort Belle Garde.	Fort Trinité.	Gros Morne.	Heights or Brune.	Heights of Sourrierre.	St. Pierre, and Dependencies.	Caiſe de Navire and Dependencies.	Total.
Iron Crows	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Gyn	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Furnaces for heating Shot	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pincers for hot Shot	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
12 Inch Mortar Bed	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cartouches of Leather	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Boxes for carrying 5 Inch Shells	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Sheep Skins	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Mallets	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Handſpikes	66	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	125
Prickers	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Caſes for Grenades	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Can Hooks for Shells	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Cartouch Boxes ſlung	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	147
Copper Meaſures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Ammunition Boxes	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

General Remarks. The above is the moſt correct Return that can be given at preſent. There are likewiſe many Guns mounted and diſmounted, ſome ſpiked, and others unſerviceable, not included.

There are many Shot and Shells in different Places, not included, being ſcattered about the Country.

There are many Guns and Stores on the Batteries, which were taken Poſſeſſion of by the Troops on the South East Part of the Iſland, which are not included. The rapid Manner in which the Troops advanced not affording a ſufficient Time to take an Account of them. There is likewiſe a conſiderable Quantity of Powder and other Stores in the Magazine at St. Pierre's, which as yet have not been examined or reported to me.

T. Paterſon,
Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Royal Artillery, Windward and Leeward Iſlands.

His Excellency Sir *Charles Grey*, K. B. Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Whitehall, April 16.

A Letter, of which the following is an Extract, was this Day received from Major-General Williamſon by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated King's Houſe, Jamaica, March 2, 1794.

IT being judged that the Poſt of L'Acul, about Six Miles from Leogane, at the Extremity of the Plain of Leogane, ſhould be taken, Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke made a very proper Diſpoſition of his Troops, and on the Night of the 18th Ult. detached 200 Colonial Troops, with One Field Piece and ſome of the Britiſh Artillery; they were embarked on board Two Tranſports, and were to land at Five o'Clock the next Morning.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke marched, at Four o'Clock on the Morning of the 19th, with the Flank Companies, Artillery, Two Howitzers, Two Field Pieces, and about Fifty of the Colonial Troops of all Colours. Captain Vincent, with the Flank Company of the 49th, and 120 Colonial Troops, took a Mountain Road, which led to the oppoſite Flank upon which the Detachment of Colonial Troops was to commence the Attack.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke advanced with the main Body juſt within Cannon Shot of the Fort, to co-operate with the Detachment, but from the Miſmanagement of One of the Tranſports, and an unfavourable Wind, the Troops could not land.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke drew his Artillery back a little, which the Enemy perceiving, a heavy Fire of Muſquetry commenced from a Wood on their Right, which was inſtantly ſilenced by a Corps commanded by Major Spencer. All this Time Four Guns fired inceſſantly from the Fort, but fortunately did little Execution.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke finding that he could not have any Aſſiſtance from the Troops that were embarked, determined at once to ſtorm the Poſt: He ordered ſome Refreſhment for the Men, and ſent away the Howitzers.

About Half paſt Four, P. M. Major Spencer was ordered, with Two Flank Companies, to join Captain Vincent, to advance and fire on the Fort, which he

he did according to a Signal given, and Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke advanced in Front under the Fire of Two Guns loaded with Grape, and a heavy Fire of Muſquetry. They aſcended the Hill, which was rendered as difficult as poſſible by Trees placed in all Directions, gallantly puſhed on with fixed Bayonets, and drove the Enemy from their Works.

Many of the Enemy were killed; and had the Colonial Corps been landed, not a Man would have eſcaped. The Garriſon was ſuppoſed to conſiſt of about 600 Men, commanded by a White Man of the Name of De Liſle, who had ſerved in the late King's Time, and is ſaid to have murdered, or cauſed to be murdered, near 300 White Perſons.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke ſpeaks in the higheſt Terms of both Officers and Men, and particularly of Major Spencer, Captain Smith of the Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant M'Kerras of the Engineers.

I have the Honor to ſend herewith Returns of Stores, and of the Killed and Wounded; and I have to lament the Death of Captain Morſhead, who gallantly entered the Work, and was blown up by a Quantity of combuſtible Matter, which was ſet Fire to by one of the Brigands, who alſo periſhed in the Exploſion. Captain Morſhead had received a Wound in the Body before, but that did not prevent his going on.

The Attack was ſo ſpirited, that the Garriſon had not Time to carry off any Thing.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of a Detachment of His Majeſty's Forces and a Corps of Loyaliſts, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke, at the Attack on the Poſt of L'Acul, St. Domingo, February 20, 1794.

Royal Engineers. 1 Lieutenant wounded.
Light Infantry, 1ſt Battalion of Royals. 1 Captain killed; 1 Captain and 3 Rank and File wounded.
13th, Flank Companies. 1 Rank and File killed; 1 Serjeant and 1 Rank and File wounded.
20th, Flank Companies. 1 Lieutenant and 10 Rank and File wounded.
49th, Flank Companies. 1 Lieutenant and 2 Rank and File wounded.
Detachment of the 13th Battalion. 1 Rank and File wounded.
62d Regiment. 1 Lieutenant wounded.
French Colonial Volunteers and Artillery. 3 Rank and File killed; 9 Rank and File wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Captain Morſhead, of the Light Company 1ſt Battalion of Royals, killed.
Captain Hutchinſon, 1ſt Battalion of Royals; Lieutenant M'Kerras, of the Engineers; Lieutenant Tinlin, of the 20th Grenadiers; Lieutenant Lord Aylmer, of the 49th Light Infantry; and Lieutenant Caulfield, of the 62d Regiment, wounded.

TOTAL. 5 killed, 32 wounded.

Return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, found in Fort L'Acul, after ſtorming it the Evening of the 20th of February, 1794.

BRASS ORDNANCE.

Four-Pounders, French, on Travelling Carriages with Limbers,	3
Two-Pounders, on Travelling Carriages without Limbers,	1

IRON ORDNANCE.

Twelve-Pounders on Travelling Carriages, without Limbers	2

ROUND SHOT.

Twelve-Pounders	190
Four-Pounders fixed to Cartridges with Wooden Bottoms	20
Two-Pounders fixed to ditto with ditto	124

CASE SHOT.

Twelve-Pounders	18
Four-Pounders fixed to Cartridges with Wooden Bottoms	117
Two-Pounders fixed to ditto with ditto	130

BAR SHOT.

Twelve Pounders	18
Corned Powder, in Cannon Cartridges and Barrels, lbs. Weight	707
Muſquet Cartridges with Ball	1800

N. B. The greateſt Part of the ſmall Stores, ſuch as Side Arms for the Guns, &c. &c. were blown up by the Exploſion of One of the Enemy's Magazines upon the Britiſh entering the Fort.

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